CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 33 of 1879.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 16th August 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies issued.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	BENGALI.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Bhárat Shramajíví"	Baráhanagar ...	4,000	
2	"Grámvártá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly ...	200	
	Fortnightly.			
3	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Chittagong ...	.....	
4	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Rajshahye ...	.....	30th July 1879.
	Weekly.			
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta ...	700	5th August 1879.
6	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh ...	658	5th ditto.
7	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta ...	.....	
8	"Bardwán Sanjívaní"	Bardwán ...	.....	
9	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca ...	400	10th ditto.
10	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	1,168	8th ditto.
11	"Hindu Hitaishiní"	Dacca ...	300	
12	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rájsháhye...	200	6th ditto.
13	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Berhampore ...	.....	
14	"Navavibhákar"	Calcutta ...	900	11th ditto.
15	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	235	8th ditto.
16	"Rangpore Dik Prakásh"	Kákiniá, Rangpore ...	250	7th ditto.
17	"Sádháraní"	Chinsurah ...	516	10th ditto.
18	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	11th ditto.
19	"Samálochak"	Ditto ...	1,000	
20	"Samáchár Sár"	Allahabad ...	.....	
21	"Sanjívaní"	Mymensingh ...	.....	8th ditto.
22	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Calcutta ...	5,500	9th ditto.
	Tri-weekly.			
23	"Samáchár Sudhávarshan"	Ditto ...	.....	
	Daily.			
24	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto ...	550	6th, and 8th to 13th August 1879.
25	"Samvád Púrnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	.....	9th to 15th August 1879.
26	"Samáchár Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	7th, 8th, and 11th to 16th Aug. 1879.
27	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto ...	.....	12th to 14th August 1879.
	ENGLISH AND BENGALI.			
	Weekly.			
28	"Murshidábád Patriká"...	Berhampore ...	.....	
	ENGLISH AND URDU.			
29	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	400	9th August 1879.
	ENGLISH, BENGALI, AND HINDI.			
	Daily.			
30	"Byápárí;" or, The Trader	Ditto ...	.....	11th to 16th August 1879.
	HINDI.			
	Weekly.			
31	"Behár Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna ...	509	13th August 1879.
32	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	.....	7th ditto.
33	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	.....	11th ditto.
	PERSIAN.			
34	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Ditto ...	250	

POLITICAL.

BHARAT MIHIR, August 5th, 1879.

Lord Lytton's administration.

WE extract the following observations from an editorial in the *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 5th August:—In the course of a speech delivered by Lord Cranbrook on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the students of the Cooper's Hill Engineering College, His Lordship is said to have remarked that "India is being gradually welded into one nation under a safe and sound Government." We shall ever remember with gratitude the noble aims which inspire the British Government, and the benefits which it has conferred upon us in the past. It was inaugurated at a time when India was being torn with internal dissensions, and the people were steeped in ignorance, slavery, and superstition. The British rule was then established, because it had become a necessity. This necessity still exists, nor is India yet fit to sever her connection with England. While, however, we fully recognize this, we cannot but, at the same time, regret to notice the effect which is being produced in the minds of the people by the actions of the present Administration. No efforts, it would seem, have been spared by Lord Lytton's Government to extinguish the feeling of respect with which they have ever regarded British rule in this country. At no other time was dissatisfaction so widely prevalent among all classes and creeds. We observed in a previous issue that formerly it was the educated or semi-educated classes alone who used to discuss the actions of Government, and that the people generally respected the British Rulers as if they were gods, but the License Tax had changed this state of things. Those that, but a year ago, would go into raptures at the mere mention of the name of Government, are now found to stop their ears with their hands, and to curse it a hundred times over. There is not the least exaggeration in this. Lord Lytton's Government has not spared anything. Whatever was in the nature of an impossibility, whatever should have been kept at a vast distance from a good Government, that has been allowed to influence the principles of the present administration until it is all manifested in practice. With an army of sixty-two thousand Europeans and hundreds of thousands of native troops, there might not indeed be any necessity of watching the feelings of the people. It is also almost certain that, however oppressed or dissatisfied the latter might be, they would never like the Americans or the French rise in rebellion against the authority of Government. We are greatly consoled by these reflections. The policy of compulsion in its most dreadful form, which was first enunciated during the administration of Lord Dalhousie, and the hateful seed of a despotic Imperialism which was sown in that period, have now borne their evil fruit under Lord Lytton's *regimé*. In any other country, except India, where the people are peaceful and naturally loyally disposed, this would have endangered the existence of Government. The masses do not, like the educated few, reckon the consequences of an action; they are guided and often maddened by the prevailing feeling. The educated feel and repeatedly admit that, at the present time, a greater misfortune could not befall the country than any disaster which might overtake the British rule, or lead to its withdrawal therefrom. The ignorant, however, are not able to comprehend this. Pinched with hunger and poverty, and harassed by taxes, they have neither the leisure, nor can they afford, to reflect on the results revealed by a study of the history, of the British Administration. In spite of the remark of Lord Cranbrook, therefore, the present condition of India has filled our minds with both anxiety and fear. Lord Lytton has left no stone unturned. He has done enough to try the patience of the educated classes. At the instance of the Secretary of State, he has sacrificed India at the altar of Manchester. The nascent cloth industry of Southern India had became an eye-sore to the latter, and her

importunities proved too much for the justice which was due to the interests of this country. Accordingly, for the gratification of the merchants of Manchester, and at this time of financial difficulty, the cotton duties have been remitted to the extent of twenty lakhs of rupees. We can, however, understand the object of this measure; while the Vernacular Press Act, it would appear, is a perfectly aimless piece of legislation; an unnecessary, retrograde, and scandalous affair, by passing which into law Lord Lytton has brought a disgrace upon the British Administration. That the Arms Act was intended to serve an object at once narrow, trivial, and for a thousand reasons unworthy of the British Government, we admit; still it was not utterly an aimless measure. The License Tax is the most oppressive of all, and is sucking dry the life-blood of the people.

We now feel that it was in an inauspicious hour that the Queen assumed the title of "Empress of India." From that hour, a hundred calamities and dangers have befallen India. Famines, floods, distress, and oppression have followed in rapid succession; and, it would seem, as though the title were associated with evils and disasters only. This is not simply our individual feeling. Without going the length of the *Statesman*, which says that instead of making India one nation, the acts of the present Government are uniting it in a common feeling of dissatisfaction towards British rule, we are yet of opinion that the four measures—consisting of the License Tax, the Arms Act, the Vernacular Press Act, and the remission of the cotton duties—have produced an unanimity of feeling, the like of which was never before noticed in this country. Perhaps at any other time the success which has attended the exertions of Babu Lál Mohan Ghosh in England would have been impossible.

BHARAT MIHIR, August 5th, 1879.

The Political outlook.

2. The same paper discusses the frequently asked question—What is the duty which now lies before Native Society, which is yet in its infancy? Possibly some young enthusiast, with overheated brain, may cry out like an infant roused from its sleep: Kindle once more a conflagration like that of 1858! Now, although it is perfectly needless to attempt an answer to this query of an unsound brain, we shall, nevertheless, point out that, if for no other reason, at least for those referred to below, it is not advisable for the people to undergo a baptism of fire. (1.) Are we sufficiently strong? Will our arms, soft as the stem of the lotus, be able to bear the blows that may be dealt by the adamantine fists of a British hero? It is all nonsense to talk of the heroism of a Bengali. We are almost within an inch of our lives, our arms are feeble, and bodies diseased. Our only weapon of warfare is the primitive sword. A person that could hope to successfully contend with the British with such means at his command must be demented. (2.) Even if the people of India were victorious in war, they would not be able to retain their independence. No Native Prince will ever be able to subdue the different conflicting elements which compose Indian society. The British Government can alone do it; and it is therefore our interest to continue under its protection, and desire its welfare. What, then, is the duty of the people at the present time? They must be prepared to sacrifice personal considerations, and devote their lives to the promotion of the common good. They must seek, standing on a common vantage ground, to promote equality and sympathy between the different peoples and races who inhabit India.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR, August 6th, 1879.

The Army Commission and Bengali Volunteers.

3. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 6th August, refers to the subjects that will be brought before the members of the newly appointed Army Commission under the presidency of Sir Ashley Eden, and takes the occasion to point out that it would be desirable to make another proposal for their consideration—namely, the formation of a Bengali Volunteer Corps. The Bengalis are a most loyal people; and if the proposal now made were approved by the

Government of India and submitted before the Commission, it would confer one more lasting benefit upon a people for whose regeneration it has already done so much. As a measure of retrenchment also, it deserves some consideration at the hands of the authorities.

SAHACHAR, August 11th, 1879.

The vote of thanks to Lord Lytton in the House of Commons.

4. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th August, makes the following remarks regarding the vote of thanks given to Lord Lytton by the majority in the House of Commons:—Owing to the majority commanded by Lord Beaconsfield in Parliament, Lord Lytton will doubtless succeed in becoming an "Earl;" but he should know that the thanks now given him are not of the whole English nation, but of his party only. It is indeed a matter of gratification that he should thus be honored with titles; but neither his policy nor his statesmanship commands the sympathy of the public.

SAHACHAR.

Religious fairs and the prevalence of epidemics.

5. The same paper notices with approbation the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Cunningham regarding the connection of outbreaks of cholera with the holding of religious fairs which are attended by large numbers of pilgrims. The Doctor does not think that there is any close connection between the two. Since the whole question is an open one, it does not behove Government to decide it off-hand, or needlessly interfere, as has been proposed by some, with the religious fairs, and indirectly with the religion of the people. Apart from their importance as religious institutions, these fairs serve a most useful purpose in bringing together people of different provinces and promoting trade.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

RAJSHAHYE SAMVAD, July 30th, 1879.

The License Tax.

6. The *Rajshahye Samvád*, a fortnightly journal, makes the following observations on the condition of the people and the operation of the License Tax:—For some years past, the people of India have been sorely pinched with distress arising from scarcity. With the exception of a few well-to-do persons, whose number is scarcely one in two thousand, the mass of the people are obliged to live on half rations from one year's end to another. They are blessed with neither health nor plenty. Add to this, the burden of the License Tax which has been imposed upon them. It is not the tax alone which presses upon them, but there are enormous fines levied.

The authorities being determined upon the measure, any discussions regarding the License Tax are not likely to lead to any practical results. Government, however, desires to levy a tax, and not to oppress the people. We therefore feel it necessary to point out that the rules for making assessments have not been free from faults. It is not fair to make the gross earnings of a person or trade the basis of assessment. The expenditure which must, at the outset, be incurred to make any income possible, and the sum which must be expended by the assessee for the support of himself and his family, should all be deducted from his earnings, and the net profits alone ought to be taxed. Considerable hardship would be occasioned if this salutary principle were disregarded. The system of fines cannot be abolished too soon.

BHARAT MIHIR, August 5th, 187.

Lord Lytton and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

7. Adverting to the correspondence which has recently taken place between the Government of India and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, relative to Mr. Yule's address reviewing the financial position of Government, especially in reference to the License Tax, the *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 5th August, makes the following remarks:—"Lord Lytton is earning an imperishable fame on account of the License Tax. No other Governor-General was ever before so criticised and condemned by the public; no other Governor-General, on the

other hand, had shown such a contempt of public opinion. If care were taken to ascertain the truth, it would be found that Mr. Yule's address has the approval of the whole country. Which one of the charges formulated by the President of the Chamber of Commerce against his financial policy could Lord Lytton deny? Is there any who has believed his circular of the 13th June? Or what do we see in practice to be the result of that circular? What language was used respecting his Government in the petition which the Madras Chamber of Commerce made to Parliament? Has Lord Lytton, from his mountain-bowers in Simla, taken the least notice of the heart-rending distress and hardship which the oppressions committed in connection with the License Tax have occasioned? How many railways have yet been constructed from the proceeds of this tax? This poverty-stricken and helpless country would address these queries to His Excellency. Neither he nor any of his Secretaries will, we fear, be able to make any satisfactory reply.

The Deccan Ryots' Bill.

Ananda Bazar Patrika, August 5th, 1879.

8. The high expectations that were raised, observes the *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 5th August, by the announcement that Government was about to initiate legislation for the benefit of the indebted Deccan ryot, have been defeated by a perusal of the Bill which has been recently introduced into the Indian Legislative Council. As it is, the measure which is ostensibly one for the relief of the encumbered and impoverished ryot, will, if passed into law, prove the destruction of the mahajun of the Deccan. Another consequence of this will be that, in the long run, the ryots will find it increasingly difficult to procure loans of money or grain. With the stringent revenue laws in force, and owing to the recurrence of adverse seasons, the only means left to the ryots for tiding over a period of distress is to have recourse to the money-lender, who, whatever his motive, does not withhold help whenever it is required. The effect of the legislation now proposed will, however, be to make the claims of the mahajuns so difficult of being recognized in the courts of law, and to afford such facilities to the debtor for evading repayment, that the business of the money-lender is likely to be stopped; and this cannot but be productive of hardship to the classes whom it is intended to benefit. Bengal is about to be ruined through the blunders of certain short-sighted statesmen, who in their eagerness to benefit the ryot, have produced discord and ill-feeling between the landlords and tenants. We fear lest Bombay, too, should be brought to a similar pass with regard to the classes of money-lender and his debtor.

The mahajuns have become an eyesore to the rulers. Sir George Campbell once made rigorous rules respecting the money-lenders who plied their trade in the Sonthal Pergunnahs; and the consequence was that they stopped their business. The chief object of the Civil Procedure Code also seems to be to check the operations of this class. Even the other day Sir Ashley Eden made provisions in his Rent Bill for preventing the transfer of occupancy holdings into the hands of the mahajuns. With all their defects and shortcomings, the money-lenders constitute an important element of the social economy of India; and if Government is really desirous of ridding the people of the evil which their presence in the country is believed to occasion, it behoves the rulers to so ameliorate the condition of the tenantry as it may no longer be necessary for them to have recourse to professional usurers.

Sir Ashly Eden and Mr. Magrath.

Ananda Bazar Patrika.

9. The same paper ironically remarks that Sir Ashly Eden will probably visit Mr. Magrath with a punishment similar to what was inflicted on Mr. Levien by Sir George Campbell. Possibly Sir Ashley Eden will bestow some appointment upon him which will prove a sinecure. Whether His Honor was really determined upon punishing Mr. Magrath, or the whole thing was

invented by the friends of Sir Ashley Eden with a view to blunt the stings of the reproach which has been cast upon his reputation, we cannot tell. If it is due to any exertions of his friends, they have acted but as his enemies. It was a friend, the *Hindu Patriot*, who, when the Public Works Cess and the License Tax were imposed, sought to exculpate Sir Ashley Eden from all share in the transaction by pleading that in those matters he was but carrying out the instructions of his superior—thus making out that he was utterly devoid of any independent feelings. The friend who now argues that, had the Lieutenant-Governor but been aware of the doings of Mr. Magrath before that officer went on leave, the latter would have been visited with punishment, only leads us to the conclusion that Sir Ashley spends his time only in pleasures and gaieties, and that he does not keep himself informed of what is going on among the people. When Mr. Magrath does return from leave, possibly Sir Ashley will be in Simla, Madras, or in England, and thus the saying, killing two birds with one stone, will have been illustrated; while the people will be led to think that it was but fortunate for Mr. Magrath that he was away in England, for Sir Ashley became so angry with him, that his presence in India at the time would have made him liable to punishment, Mr. Magrath himself would see that this anger was merely an empty demonstration. But although owing to the absence of Mr. Magrath in England, it is not possible to punish him now, the same cannot be said of the Commissioner Mr. Barlow, who is in the country. What punishment has been inflicted upon him? The article concludes with the following observations:—Sir Ashley Eden is a lucky personage; it is doubtful whether the life of any other person would reveal so many shortcomings; yet his advancement has been such as has fallen to the lot of few to enjoy. As the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he has perpetrated acts of injustice to this country with an impunity which was not accorded to any of his predecessors.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, August 5th, 1879.

Rajah Jatindra Mohan made a C.S.I.

10. The same paper asks why it is that Rajah Jatindra Mohan Tagore has been singled out for the title of C.S.I.? This cannot certainly be for any service rendered by him in connection with the Afghan war. Is it then for the valuable support he gave to Lord Lytton's Government in the matter of the Vernacular Press Act?

SULABHA SAMACHAR, August 9th, 1879.

Lord Lytton and Mr. Yule.

11. The *Sulabha Samáchár*, of the 9th August, remarks that a free and outspoken, and even it may be, dissentient criticism of public measures is not incompatible with loyalty to Government. Why should the authorities think themselves to be above error? That some such notion of infallibility is entertained in high places is evident from the impatience and irritability which are shown to public criticism. The Press Act is also due to this cause. Government does not, it seems, consider that it is itself responsible for the discussions of its policy and actions by the people. It has granted them liberty of speech and a liberal education; and it is now idle to hold the Press responsible for the inevitable consequences, of its own deliberately adopted policy. The language employed by Lord Lytton in noticing the address of Mr. Yule, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has been perfectly unwarrantable and unworthy of His Excellency.

DACCA PRAKASH, August 10th, 1879.

The age of candidates for the public service.

12. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 10th August, remarks that, if the rule about to be made by Government, laying down that the age of candidates for the public service should not exceed 25 years, be sanctioned, a good deal of inconvenience and hardship will be caused to the public. Not to speak of experience which comes with age, whether for the duties of the Judicial Service or any other department of work, it is not possible for a candidate to

complete his education within that period; and the public interests, too, would suffer, if, owing to this rule being in force, incompetent men gained admission into the public service.

Admission into the Forest, Customs, and other departments of the public service.

NAVAVIBHAKAR, August 11th, 1879.

13. The *Navavibhâkar*, of the 11th August, wonders at the circumstance that, after an administration of the country which has extended over a period of about a hundred and fifty years, Government cannot yet bring itself to trust the people. Possessed of learning, intelligence, good character, active habits, and a knowledge of the country, they have not yet been allowed admission into the Forest, Opium, and Customs Departments of the public service. In the Police Department also, the number of superior appointments held by natives is exceedingly small. Now, we should like to know on what grounds are they excluded from these departments of labor. Does this arise from any doubt of their ability or moral qualifications? Have not sufficient proofs of their competency and rectitude been obtained from the manner in which the few natives who have been selected for judicial and other important work have discharged their duties? There is nothing in the work required of an employé in the Opium, Customs, or the Forest Department that can stand as an obstacle to their entrance therein. If the duties of the Opium Department require, as they do, that the candidates must possess a particular training in order to be able to do justice to them, the discipline requisite is no less necessary for Europeans and East Indians who are usually selected for this service, than for natives who are shut out therefrom. In the Police, some younger hands should be entertained in place of the old, who ought now to be pensioned off.

Reduction of public expenditure.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

14. In an article on reduction and retrenchment, the fifth of the series, the same paper dwells upon the waste, extravagance, and corruption which prevail in the Public Works Department. The so-called reproductive works return but nominal profits. There is, however, an unnecessarily large number of officers in this Department, who are entertained at an enormous cost. Even when funds are not forthecoming, work is often to be found for these highly paid officers, who are mostly unacquainted with the condition of the country and the people. The true state of matters in connection with this Department has at length received the attention of the Government of India, which, with a view to retrenchments, has recorded a resolution offering facilities for retirement on pension, &c. The Editor, in conclusion, points out the necessity of abolishing the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, the establishment of which has seriously affected the prospects of the native candidates, and the employment of natives on less pay in the Public Works Department.

The appeals made to Government by persons dismissed from the public service.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

15. The same paper is grateful to Lord Lytton for directing the attention of local Governments to the desirability of exercising justice and moderation in dismissing from the service any public officer, and for republishing certain rules on this subject, requiring that the grounds of dismissal should be reduced to writing. By thus affording facilities for appeal to men, who are often deprived of the means of their livelihood, through the unscrupulousness or the caprice of their official superiors, His Excellency has conferred a great benefit upon the public.

The appeals made to Government by persons dismissed from the public service.

SAHACHAR, August 11th, 1879.

16. On the same subject, the *Sahachar*, of the 11th August, makes similar observations.

The Deccan Ryots' Bill.

SAHACHAR.

17. The same paper, in commenting on the Deccan Ryots' Bill, remarks that the revenue laws and those which have reference to loans are mainly

responsible for the poverty and indebtedness of the Deccan ryots. The description given by Mr. Hope of their miserable condition is not, in the least, exaggerated. While, therefore, thanking Government for introducing the present Bill, which is intended to deliver the ryot from the evil effects of his indebtedness, the Editor notices with regret that the subject of the revenue laws has not been touched. The system of collecting the land revenue should be made more elastic, and adapted to the circumstances of the people.

LOCAL.

RAJSHAHYE SAMVAD, July 30th, 1879.

High prices in Bauleah.

18. The *Rajshahye Samvád*, of the 30th July, notices the prevalence of high prices in Bauleah. Rice is selling at 8 to 9 seers the rupee, and supplies are not extensive. The cause of this is believed to be the drought which has been followed by excessive rain; and secondly, a brisk exportation of rice, especially to Eastern Bengal.

NAVAVIBHAKAR, August 11th, 1879.

Revision of Police jurisdiction, and oppressions committed upon the people.

19. A correspondent of the *Navavibhákar*, of the 11th August, remarks that, in spite of the common saying that "there are no oppressions under the British Government," the people are oppressed in various ways—(1) the oppressions of the zemindars and the illegal cesses levied by them from the tenants are too well known to need any lengthened description; (2) the oppressions caused in the collection of the taxes by Government; (3) those of the Police; and (4) the hardship and inconvenience occasioned by the existing arrangements regarding jurisdictions of police thanas in many parts of the country. The writer then refers to a case of snake-bite which a few days ago took place in the village of Jitpore, under police station Jalangi in the Moorshedabad district. The victim was a young man, the only son of an aged and poor couple. He was bitten at night and died. The case was one which must be reported to the police. Now, the nearest thana was 22 miles distant from this place. Meanwhile, with the exception of a lad eight years old, there was no one else to guard the corpse on that rainy and dark night. Dogs and jackals now began to tear the body to pieces. Even the next day, the remnants could not be removed as the police was not forthcoming. The neighbours now came to the house, and after holding a consultation among themselves, threw what remained of the body into the water, and funeral and purificatory rites were then celebrated. On the fourth day after the occurrence, however, a head constable of police appeared, and began to threaten them with punishment. No explanation that was given had the least effect upon him, until the poor man, who had lost his son, appeased his wrath by making a payment, the money for which was obtained by selling a pair of doors. In conclusion, Government is asked to transfer Jitpore, Chandpore, Párdeár, Garibpore, and a few other adjacent villages from the Jalangí to either the Hariharpárá or the Naodá police station, which are not more than four or five miles distant from these localities.

SAHACHAR, August 11th, 1879.

The transfer of the head-quarters of the Goalpárá district to Dhubri objected to.

20. A correspondent of the *Sahachar*, of the 11th August, states that Mr. Campbell, the Deputy Commissioner of Goalpárá, seems determined upon removing the head-quarters of this district to Dhubri. Some of the offices have already been removed. There is, however, no reason why preference should thus be given to Dhubri, which is a narrow place, and cannot boast of any advantages. The funds of the Goalpárá Municipality are expended on works in Dhubri. But is this fair? The transfer, if completely carried out, will be productive of extreme hardship to the inhabitants of Goalpárá.

21. Another, writing to the same paper, notices the existence of severe distress in Nagarpore and adjacent localities arising from high prices of food-grains. Rice sells at Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 a maund. In consequence of destructive floods, there are no prospects of the jute and the *aous* crops.

SAMACHAR, August 11th, 1879.

Distress in Nagarpore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

22. The *Sádhárani*, of the 10th August, contains an article headed "Europeans and Natives." We give below the substance:—For various reasons we have become an eyesore to a certain section of Englishmen. These cannot contemplate with equanimity the gradual improvement made by the people in learning, intelligence, and political power; in consequence of which they have ceased paying the servile homage which they used to pay before to all Europeans, to officials and non-officials alike. The natives of the country are also manifesting an increasing partiality for representative institutions, while a growing repugnance to despotism is noticeable. All this is extremely disagreeable to the Englishmen above referred to. But though disliked by some, the services of Bengalis are indispensable to the Englishmen in India. The Bengali clerk, the Bengali accountant, and the Bengali officer in the police and in other public offices, do almost all the work, while their official superiors, who are Europeans, take the credit. Even with so much, the Bengali has not been able to evoke sympathy, or ward off adverse criticism and opposition to his rights and interests. Certain Europeans are ever busy in throwing obstacles in their path; and the Press Act, the Arms Act, and other similar enactments have been passed with a view to curtail their liberty. But all are not such. The Gladstones, the Brights, and the Fawcetts are comforting us in the midst of our troubles.

SADHARANI, August 10th, 1879.

Europeans and Natives.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 16*th August* 1879.

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